

SECRET

23 July 55

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: MAIER, Georg, was  
von MAIER, Georg Konstantinovich,  
MAIER, Georg (Nuri),  
MAIER, Georg  
MAIER, Georg

1. Reference is made to your request of 20 July 1955 for an agency check of files for derogatory information concerning subject.

2. Georg MAIER received his secondary education and higher legal training at the Aleksandrovsky Lyceum in St. Petersburg, which, prior to the revolution in 1917, was one of the two privileged institutions for training young noblemen for government service. He participated in the civil war in southern Russia by joining the White anti-Communist armies of Generals DENIKIN and WHITCOMB, serving in the cavalry as an officer. He left Russia in 1920 with General WHITCOMB's army. In 1921 MAIER took up residence in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he was successful, on a small scale, in commercial and business affairs. He became a shareholder in the "Nimskaya Kreditnaya Zadruga" loan and savings society in Belgrade. Prior to World War II MAIER took no active part in the social and political life of the Russian emigrants in Yugoslavia. He remained in Yugoslavia until 1941.

3. According to Nikolai Arsenovich BARNIKOVSKI, a well-known emigre personality, MAIER was employed from 1942-1944 by propaganda agencies of the Foreign Office in Berlin and of the Ministry of Propaganda, being employed at the same time by a German firm.

4. In 1944-1945, MAIER served in the Civil Administration (Citizen's Section) of General Andrei VLASSOV's "Committee of Liberation of the Peoples of Russia" (KOPR). General VLASSOV was chairman of this administration. In connection with this, MAIER began to display an interest in politics, especially interesting himself in the question of the inter-relationship between former White Russian emigres and General VLASSOV's anti-Communist movement. In early 1945, MAIER allegedly stated, while in conversation with other White Russian emigres, that he considered himself a supporter of monarchy in a future Russia, but that it was necessary to support the VLASSOV movement as an intermediate step in the struggle against Communism.

ENCLOSURE

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

5. After World War II, KETTER took up residence in Munich, Germany. In 1947, he became a close associate of the above-mentioned BALDWIN, who at that time was operating an intelligence network furnishing information to Western intelligence services. It appears that BALDWIN used KETTER as his "front" in Russian espionage political activities. In this respect, KETTER took an active part in the struggle between BALDWIN and General Peter von GLASBECK, depicted in 1920 1921, was a direct Russian organization of rightist leanings. This fight, which was conducted openly by KETTER and other BALDWIN supporters, while BALDWIN himself remained in the background, was believed to have been precipitated by personal jealousy between BALDWIN and GLASBECK. The result was an almost complete dissolution of SAU. During this struggle, KETTER published an article in the Paris Russian newspaper "Bessmenny" under the pseudonym "I. PAVLOV". The article was directed against GLASBECK, stating that GLASBECK desired to subject Russian spies to German law, and expressing disapproval of the Russian officers who fought against the Serbians during World War II in the ranks of the "Russian Guard Corps" (RGC) in Serbia. Other Russian espionage newspapers vehemently attacked this article. The fact of KETTER's authorship of the article became general knowledge, and as a result, many Russian agents took a negative attitude towards KETTER.

6. KETTER was one of the founders in 1948 of the "Anti-Communist Centre of the Liberation Movement of the Peoples of Russia" (located in Munich) and a member of the central committee of the organization (ATC), which, although never formally dissolved, in point of fact no longer exists. At the same time he was elected to the "European Marshallist Council" (EMC), located in Munich, and soon began to exert considerable influence on the policies of that council. His conduct of these policies took three directions:

a. He involved the VNS in the fight between BALDWIN and GLASBECK, thus bringing about a split in the Russian espionage movement and a fight between the VNS and the journalist and right-wing marshals, HENRI CHIRROU, then living in New York.

b. He advocated the participation of the VNS in the socially non-political undertakings of Russian spies in the American Zone of Germany, and of a coalition between the VNS and other espionage groups fighting the influence of General GLASBECK on socially non-political organizations (thus bringing about the participation of the VNS in the fight to head the "Central Representation of the Russian Soldiers" (FRS) in the American Zone of Germany, and in the creation of the National United Committee of Russian Soldiers (NURS) in Munich, which sought to replace the FRG when the coalition organized through KETTER's efforts became a minority in the FRG).

c. He made an effort to obtain a revision of the VNS program, to get that council to renounce its support of an absolute (autocratic) monarchy in favor of a limited (constitutional) monarchy.

7. The policies of the VNS under the influence of MEYER failed at that time because, with the victory of BARANOVSKY over GLEBNAR in the Munich Russian emigre circles, the VNS lost a considerable part of its former supporters who did not approve of this policy, but it did not gain any new supporters. In addition, in spite of the advice of MEYER who insisted on an open review of the program of the VNS, the Council introduced changes into its program which did not satisfy the supporters of the parliamentary monarchy, but at the same time antagonized those supporters of an autocratic monarchy on whom it for the most part relied.

8. As an associate of Nikolai BARNI VON, MEYER made a number of trips from Munich to France and Switzerland in 1947-1950. On these trips he met, in Paris, Professor Sergei MELIKOV, Chairman of the "Union for the Struggle for the Freedom of Russia" (MELIKOV group - SRB) and the editor of the magazine Vozrozhdeniye (Renascence). MEYER wrote a few articles for this magazine and was made its business representative in Germany. He has officially remained in that capacity to the present time, although in actual practice it is the publisher of Hessy in Limburg/Lahn, owned by the Russian emigre organization, the "National Labor Alliance" (NTS), which at the end of 1950 took over this function from MEYER.

9. Before the 1949 elections of the second conference of Russian emigres in Munich, the coalition of General von GLEBNAR's opponents printed a list of candidates in which MEYER was described as follows:

"Fifty-two years of age. Lawyer. One of the directors of the Civil Administration of the KOW. Known at the present as the exposé of the "Chukhnovites" (re articles under pseudonym "I. PRAYTSOV"). Active participant in the Liberation Movement".

10. In December 1951, General Anton TUREK reported that MEYER was a member of the "Committee of the United Vlasov Veterans" (KOV), which is headed by TUREK. This is an anti-Communist directing committee for the mass organization "Union of Vlasov Veterans" (UV). This latter organization is composed chiefly of veterans of the Vlasov armies. It is believed that MEYER plays an important role in the political organization of KOV.

11. Because of the numerous complaints and protests over his public utterances and published articles in the emigre press, MEYER lost prominence under his own name or his pseudonym, "Ivan PRAYTSOV", but privately continued to play an important role in emigre politics in Germany, particularly in the above-mentioned KOV.

12. In the same manner that MEYER and members of the von GLASERAP and TITHE opposition, which had risen through MEYER's efforts and BABAROVSKI's support, had charged their opponents with being Soviet agents (e.g. Baron Boris Volf von LUTTINGHAUSEN, former Captain in General GLASSOFF's Russian Liberation Army, directly asserted in MEYER's presence at a conference of emigres in Camp Schlotheim, near Munich, that von GLASERAP's colleagues were Soviet agents), so did MEYER's opponents utter the same charge against MEYER himself in 1949. For example, ALEKSEIK, leader of the Russian emigre organization, the "Russian All-National Steps Movement" (RNSM), publicly accused MEYER of having connections with one SABICH (SABICHIN), a lawyer in Paris, who, according to ALEKSEIK, was a Soviet agent. Despite these charges, MEYER continued to enjoy his reputation within emigre circles of being a sincere and loyal anti-communist. Even most of MEYER's opponents were sympathetic to the opinion of ALEKSEIK, who did not enjoy either the respect or the confidence of Russian emigre circles. They are inclined to ascribe MEYER's activities to the influence of BABAROVSKI, personal ambition, and a lack of sufficient political experience.

13. As far back as 1949, MEYER mentioned to Munich emigre circles that he was planning to leave for the United States or Argentina, but not until 1951 did he initiate the preliminary steps to make his application for entry into the United States as a "displaced person".

14. The files of this office do not provide any additional information on subject beyond this period. If such data is desired by you, this office will be pleased to request further reports of the field representative.

*Should name written by SKP3 in answer to request  
For name check dated 20 Jul 55 from Mr Hoyle  
for Navy*

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